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ance. These limitations, he argues, apply only to civil cases. The majority of the court were probably misled to construe them as applying to criminal cases, as well, from the fact that judgments of death are mentioned by way of exception. But this exception was clearly intended only to enable the court to continue to entertain appeals in capital cases, just as it had before.

WILLS.

Wills—Bequest for Celebration of Mass.—Harrison v. Brophy et al., 51 Pac. Rep. (Kan.) 883. In a will a residuary sum was bequeathed in the following language: "I give and bequeath to Rev. James Collins, for mass, for his grandfather's and grandmother's soul." The validity of the legacy was denied by the heirs on the ground that the will created a trust which was void for uncertainty of beneficiaries. *Held*, it was an absolute gift, imposing upon the conscience of the donor the duty of performing the service named.

Wills—Construction—Equitable Conversion—Res Judicata—International Comity.—Appeal of Clark, 39 Atl. Rep. (Conn.) 155. A will directed that the residue of the testatrix's estate be divided equally among her husband and children, "share and share alike, my husband and my children sharing *per capita*." The husband was to hold the children's shares in trust until each became twenty-five years of age, and then "to pay the whole sum over to" such child; but if the child should previously marry, one half of its share was to "be paid" on such marriage, "the other half" on becoming twenty-five years of age. *Held*, not to work an equitable conversion of lands of which testatrix died seised. A general residuary clause will not be given the effect of a conversion, unless a power of sale is clearly implied from the whole will. *Hobson v. Hale*, 95 N. Y. 588; *Hale v. Hale*, 125 Ill. 399. The courts of Connecticut are not required by international comity to adopt the construction of a will by a court of a foreign State as to whether the will marked a conversion of lands situated within the State, and of which the testatrix died seised. It would probably be otherwise if the question were not one directly involving the mode of passing title to lands in the State. *Rockwell v. Bradshaw*, 67 Conn. 814, 34 Atl. 758.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Intoxicating Liquors—Sales to Minors.—Bartman v. State, 43 S. W. Rep. (Tex.) 984. *Held*, that one who delivers to a minor a glass of intoxicating liquor at the request of another, who pays for the same, is not guilty of the offense of selling or giving liquor to a minor.

Dedication—Identity of Descriptions—Home for Care of the Inebriates v. City and County of San Francisco. 51 Pac. Rep. (Cal.) 950. The city of San Francisco dedicated a certain lot owned by it to the public use, as a "Home of Inebriates." The legislature, later, in 1870, passed an act reading: "The title to the lot set apart by the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, or a committee of said board, to and for the corporation known as the 'Home for the Care of the Inebriates,' is hereby confirmed to said corporation." The lot was not described in the act, was not set apart, nor was there such a corporation as the "Home for the Care of the Inebriates." *Held*, in an action to quiet title that no title had ever been acquired.